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BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

No meeting of the Board was held in November there not being enough business, other than what could be dealt with by circulation of papers among the various Committees, to warrant bringing Country members to the City.

CASTILLOA RUBBER.

IN reply to your question *re* physical differences of the Black Bark and Yellow Bark varieties, I will try to describe as nearly as I can, the difference. I may preface my remarks by commenting on the cussedness or contrariness of the negro in calling white black and *vice versa*, for 'tis he who has so named these varieties.

The Black Bark—so called—has a smooth, mottled grey bark in exposed situations, but when protected by other trees, the shade of grey gets darker. The bark is half the thickness of the other variety, about quarter of an inch to half an inch according to age.

The leaves are large and coarse. When tapped, the latex trickles in small quantities for a short time, then coagulates in the wound, consequently most of the rubber is found in the cuts, and very little reaches the vessels set to catch it.

The Yellow Bark has a rough, dark, dirty brown bark, about one inch in thickness. The leaves are smaller and thinner than the "Black Bark" variety. When tapped it bleeds freely, the latex running down in perfect rivulets, with only a thin layer remaining in the cuts.

The dry rubber is somewhat darker in appearance than that of the first mentioned variety. The above are about the only distinguishing marks of the two varieties, and they were pointed out to me by an old rubber gatherer, who in his 35 years in the business, has tapped rubber from Ecuador to Mexico, and who therefore, is something of an authority.

The great difference in the thickness of the bark in the two varieties, accounts for the difference in yield of latex, on the same principle as the size and elasticity of the udder of a milch cow affects the yield of milk.

I have about 50 Castilloa trees on my property in Jamaica, and Mr. Cradwick and myself tapped them about three years ago,

with very disappointing results—getting from four to five ounces per tree. They were then eight or nine years old and well developed, some being 48ins. to 50ins. in circumference, 36ins. from the ground. The plants were supplied from the Hope Gardens, and from what I now know, I unhesitatingly say that they are of the Black Bark variety. The trees at Hartford and Elmwood are of the same sort, supplied from the same source.

You were wise in going to a well-tried source for the seeds you imported; the yield from the tree in the Botanical Gardens, Honduras, was splendid, but nothing uncommon here from a well-grown virgin Yellow Bark.

I do not give much thought to the other seeds you got from the firm in Costa Rica you mentioned, for, knowing the careless manner in which things are done here, unless a responsible party was sent out to superintend the gathering of the seeds, the best variety alone would not have been collected. This, I am sure was not done, and you should know what the ordinary labourer is—a rubber tree is a rubber tree for him, and the seeds easiest of access are the best. If I may judge from the same firm's experience in planting rubber, then the seeds you got were at best, a *very* mixed assortment.

I do not see any reason, with all due respect to Mr. Cousin's opinion, why rubber should not be largely and successfully grown in Jamaica, provided suitable places are selected. It costs very little to establish through old banana walks, and with three or four weedings to get its head above the bush, it if necessary, can be left to shift for itself, for it is essentially a forest tree, and the best yields are got from trees which grow in the forest—though they take longer to develop. In my humble opinion, it is just suited to the rough and ready treatment which it is likely to get from most planters there—and a yield of even two or three pounds per tree, each 18 or 24 months, would compare, despite bad years when prices are low, very favourably with coconuts and even cocoa.

The lands and climate of Portland are eminently adapted for Castilloa rubber-growing, and my trees there compare well with the best I see here in size, but unfortunately not in yield; but I hope to rectify this soon.

I intend making a study of this tree whilst here, so that I may know a little more about it when I return to Jamaica.—CORRESPONDENT IN COSTA RICA.

* * *

CASTILLOA ELASTICA.

The pits dug for the unwary planter who opens out land in *Hevea brasiliensis* without obtaining a preliminary grounding in plantation lore, are shallow compared with those that threaten, or have threatened in the past, the similarly careless Castilloa planter. In the first place, there are at least three species of Castilloa which are catalogued as rubber-yielding. The first, most important, and the best yielding variety is *Castilloa elastica*, Cervs

The two other varieties, *Castilloa Tunu*, Hemsl., and *Castilloa australis*, Hemsl., are not so well known. The former is distributed through the forests of British Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, but the gum yielded by it does not compare favourably with that of *C. elastica*, Cervs., though it has uses of its own. *C. australis* is not widely distributed and has no high character as a rubber producer.

It may be judged how unpleasant the consequences might be if the wrong tree was planted, as we believe has occurred more than once. When Kew nods, as it once did, confusing *Castilloa elastica*, Cervs., and *Castilloa Tunu*, Hemsl., the individual planter must work warily.

Castilloa elastica, Cervs., occurs in Mexico, San Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Honduras, through an enormous range in latitude. It probably contributes the greater bulk of the Caucho rubber which comes upon the market.—*India Rubber Journal*, New York.

DISEASE OF BANANAS.

FROM a correspondent who has been many years engaged in banana cultivation in Costa Rica, even before the United Fruit Company began operations there, we have had the following about the disease of bananas supposed to exist there. Our correspondent writes :—

"We have two troubles here with the cultivation, the most serious is the disease, and the next is the destruction caused by an animal of the "mole" tribe, known locally by the name of taltusa, but abroad as "gophir." This animal burrows under the ground and eats away the roots and bulb of the banana and the whole stool falls over on the ground. In cases where replants are put in the field (supplies) the gophir eats the sucker off just above the head and apparently feeds on the head, and they are here in such numbers, that it becomes dangerous to ride in some parts of the plantation, the ground being as near like a porous plaster as you can get it. Now to disease. Many men, myself included, were under the impression that the so-called disease was no more nor less than bananas dying from having the greater portion of their roots and a portion of the bulb cut off by the gophir, or that the bananas were planted on land, the first foot of surface being a deposit and underneath just a veritable gravel pit, so that as soon as the foot of surface was exhausted, the bananas died of a natural consequence ; but on one or two of us Jamaicans talking the matter over and giving a careful examination to the trees affected, we found that there existed, bananas dying from ravages of the gophir and others from quite a different cause. We then began experiments. We have dug out the diseased stool carefully and in the same spot put in a sucker head from a place where neither gophir nor disease existed, and the result has been another diseased plant, and by this means we are satisfied that it must be in

the soil and probably a bacterial trouble. This same disease, Mr. Goldsmith Williams of Surinam, U. F. Co., has stated, exists there and also all along the Atlantic Coast and in the Island of Trinidad. So that it is for the fruit industry not only of these countries but for Jamaica, a very serious question. Mr. Goldsmith Williams informs me that this disease does not exist in Jamaica. Mr. Williams is in possession of several plants that are "immune" but of no commercial value, but he has one now growing that he feels certain (though he would defer saying so till later) is also immune apparently, of the same variety, *Gros Michel*, but of a sweeter taste.

Now I know of a plant here that apparently is an immune ; it is in appearance (the tree) exactly like the *Gros Michel*, but the fruit has an appearance of plantain about it—the ends of the fingers being pointed, the taste is fine and the smell (of the ripe fruit) perfection.

I have taken 24 of the suckers and am making an experiment by planting them in a diseased patch, and if they fail to take the disease, I shall be certain of their being immune, but I would not be able to determine this till the fruit came, as in some instances you don't detect traces of the disease in the plant till the tree has fruited.

Going back to this plant, which appears to be between the banana and the plantain, I am puzzled to know how this could occur, seeing by the peculiar formation of the flower, pollinization could not take place. If pollinization did take place, why is not more of this particular fruit not found ; for as far as I know, this is the only place in Costa Rica it is found. I sincerely hope you may never see the disease in Jamaica. God knows she has trouble enough but if it is of such a very virulent type and contagious, you will have to be very careful that it does not get into the Island, and you may even have to disinfect the boots of the labourers returning home on a vacation. At all events you will have to prohibit the banana from the Atlantic coast and Trinidad getting into Jamaica.

DISEASES OF COCONUTS.

Some Important Results from Experience.

The following facts in reference to coconut diseases may be of some use to others :—

As you are aware, for some years now I have suffered in my own cultivation from the attacks of disease in my young coconut walks. I am now satisfied, by the help of the new light thrown on the matter from different sources, Mr. Cradwick's experience, etc., that I have been suffering from three distinct things, each of which f left to itself, kills the coconut palm in much the same manner at he end.

In travelling round as Instructor during the last three months, find that coconuts from one end of my district to the other are nostly attacked by one of these three diseases also. These are hose described in the pamphlet issued on the subject by the Deartment of Agriculture as Bud-rot, Root-disease and Borers.

In reference to the first of these—Bud-rot—the description as given in the pamphlet applies and fits my own experience : there is just one point that it seems to me would help those who are anxious to diagnose their own coconut tree diseases, and which my own experience has established, namely, "That in Bud-rot pure and simple the trunk of the tree is not affected, nor shows signs of sickness until the tree is dead and rot sets in." This is important as shewing a difference between this disease and Fungoid Root Disease, that is easily noticeable. In reference to the cure of Bud-rot, I have not found anything in my experiments that is new.

In reference to Root-disease, in my locality I find that almost invariably this disease is recognisable by the exuding of a bright yellow *gum* beginning round the crown of the trunk just on ground level.

I think this is an almost certain test ; and here I would wish to note that this exudation is a bright, clear *gum*, not a stain only, though it stains also. This is apparent and spreads up the trunk of the tree for some length of time before the heart shows any signs of sickness at all. Some twelve months ago I carefully examined all my trees and wherever I found this disease starting, cut out the diseased part of the tree with a sharp cutlass ; cutting in until I got a clean healthy surface. Sometimes this meant singeing the tree just above ground three parts of the way round. I was careful also to cut off the connection of all the roots that were attached to this diseased part of the tree. Next I got a small pile of coconut strainer and well singed with fire the cut surface, and finally applied a heavy coating of tar, being very particular to soak the tops of the cut roots and ground just near also with tar. I did this to about ten trees. Judging by my past experience with many other trees affected like these were, I am positive they would have been badly affected and near death by now. As it is, every one so treated appears to have entirely recovered. At any rate the disease has not spread further at present, and the trees are bearing and look well. On cutting the tree just at the juncture of the tarred cut, I find the tissue perfectly healthy. Whilst I am continuing to watch this experiment, yet, I am satisfied it is good enough to try further.

Finally, with reference to *Borers* : there is some confusion in diagnosing the difference between this and Root-disease. The exudation from a Borer has a different appearance altogether, being a brown watery stain, though at later stages there is perhaps some gum but not of the clear nature that Root-disease shows.

I have found that even in a very advanced stage of this disease, tarring the whole trunk of the tree is almost a certain cure. This I believe was Mr. Cradwick's idea ; some ten months ago I had a tree gone very bad, the trunk from top to bottom being brown, and full of holes, beginning to shrivel : after cutting off all limbs except the heart (which by the way had become infected) I tarred the tree entirely, and also soaked the heart with a mixture of ashes and salt water ; this I repeated six months later, the result is the

tree seems to be on the high road to recovery. This I have later tried on three other badly affected trees and saved them all.

I have wished in this letter to call attention to the following :—

(a) Bud-rot, *trunk* not usually affected.

(b) Root-disease. The *gum* exudation and first symptom. Possibilities of a cure at that stage by excision, cauterizing, and tarring.

(c) Borers. The *brown water* exudation—almost certain cure by tarring.—LEO. A. WATES, Priestman's River.

[Tarring all the trunk of a tree seems a heroic measure, but so is burning the tops as a cure for Bud-rot. Both appear to be successful methods of treatment, without causing more than a small percentage of loss, and, with the saving of a large percentage of trees the treatment is profitable.—ED.]

ANT EXTERMINATION.

FOR the extirpation of ants the following remedies are good. To be effective they require attention and perseverance. It is essential with stinging ants and black ants, to find out their main burrow or nest, if possible and deal with it. Arsenic is sure destruction to them, but it is dangerous to handle.

Air-slaked lime plentifully dusted in warm dry weather over and around the hills, or in the house or roots of trees or other places infested, will cause the ants to vacate them in a short time.

Dust a little powdered tobacco leaf (snuff) upon the floor of the rooms or pantry infested.

Draw a thick chalk line around a smooth tree or across an upright board or post and they will not pass over it.

Tie a piece of sheep wool or rabbit fur around trees troubled with ants, and ants will not pass it. If dipped in castor oil, common string will thus prevent ants going up a tree.

Put a piece of camphor, the size of a marble, into two quarts of hot water to dissolve. When cold apply to pot and other plants, and the insects will be driven off without injury to the plants.

Mix together one part of calomel and 10 parts of finely powdered white sugar, and lay in little heaps about their nests and runs. The ants will eat it and die. This is a well-known application for duck or white ants in houses.

Kerosene oil mixed with six times its bulk of soapy water (Kerosene Emulsion) sprinkled over the nests every few days, will kill and drive them away. Use "Paranaph" for this purpose—3d. a pound from this office.

Pans, mugs or saucers, nearly filled with honey, sweet oil, or wet sugar and water, attract ants, and they are drowned in them. We use this most successfully for red ants.

Flowers of sulphur, ½lb., potash 4ozs. Set in an earthen vessel over the fire until dissolved and united. Afterwards beat to a powder. Infuse a little of the powder in water and sprinkle in

places infested with stinging ants. This drives stinging ants from their nests.

Powdered borax sprinkled around will exterminate both red and black ants and also cockroaches.

The most certain method for spraying ants is as follows : Make holes in the ant hills, six inches deep and one foot apart, with an iron or zinc tube fitted with a wooden stake. Withdraw the stake. Pour one tablespoonful of bi-sulphide of carbon down the tube. Withdraw the tube and stop the hole immediately. Bi-sulphide of carbon is very inflammable, so do not bring a light near to it, not even a lighted pipe or cigarette. Bi-sulphide of carbon can be got from the Island Chemist at 5d. per pound.

Suitable proportions of arsenic are effective poisons to all ants (and rats also) but arsenic is a dangerous poison, and we are loth to recommend it. When we have been obliged to use it, the carelessness of servants has caused loss of fowls. Thus we rather recommend the above.

The following, however, are very poisonous but effective preparations of arsenic to spray on ant nests or runs. It must be noted that it is little use destroying the working ants ; the thing is to get at the nests and destroy the queen.

For destroying all kinds of insects—mix 1lb. Paris Green or London Purple (both containing arsenic), 3lbs. fresh stone lime and 100 gallons water for the London Purple and 150 gallons for the Paris Green. Stir well and do not allow to settle when being used.

For destroying all kinds of insects—mix 11 ozs. acetate of lead, 4 ozs. arsenate of soda and 100 to 200 gallons of water. Mix the acetate of lead and arsenate of soda separately in about a gallon of warm water, then mix all together. This, however, had better be got already made up, in which form it is sold.

The following paragraphs are taken from the JOURNAL for September, 1898 :—

Ants have a great dislike to Indigo and will seldom touch anything dyed with it. They also dislike salt, so pour a salt brine on any place they are and they will retire discomfited.

A strong solution of copperas (sulphate of iron) in soapsuds water, is very invigorating to ornamental shrubs and fruit trees. It will also destroy ants and the small grubs that infest the roots of pot plants. Ammonia water, of the strength of one teaspoonful of spirits of ammonia to two quarts of water, is also a good remedy for the white grubs in pot plants, while it is very invigorating to the growth of the plants.

The most effective plan we know of to get rid of ants where their nests are on the trees, is to take common coal tar and smear thickly over the nest. The ants that are in are smothered ; if the application of the tar is made just before wet weather, the rains drown off the homeless ones. In dry weather these get stuck on the tar if they return, and die ; but generally they clear off at once and do not venture to return.

It has been found that a temperature of 130 degrees will destroy insect life without injuring vegetation. Therefore it may answer to spray trees with boiling water to rid them of insect pests, and the water would be just at the right temperature when it reached the leaves. This remedy at any rate is cheap. Hot water with some gas tar in it, is a good remedy for ants' nests on fruit trees. Send a boy up the tree after he has rubbed his legs and hands with one part of kerosene to three parts castor oil to protect him from bites; have a kerosene pan of boiling water near, with a small pan to which a long string is attached. The boy takes the string with him and draws up the smaller pan of hot water, makes a hole in the ants' nest, and pours in the water. Paranaph used hot is effective.

CARBOLIC ACID.

We rarely recommend Carbolic Acid in veterinary work, because of its strong and burning nature, which requires it to be handled *only by most careful persons, and to be kept where servants* and children cannot get at it.

However, in veterinary practice—as in medical practice—it fulfils a purpose that no other Coal Tar extract can fulfil, such as in eating out foul ulcers as may be caused for instance, by a neglected stake wound.

We are indebted to Dr. H. G. Johnston, Cedar Valley (who gave the useful hint on "White Lotion," JOURNAL for July. p. 247) for the recommendation that those who would like to use Carbolic Acid should always keep it and handle it in conjunction with *common Rum.* That is, the bottle of Carbolic Acid should be kept locked up with a bottle of Rum standing beside it, and when taking the Carbolic Acid to use it, the Rum should be carried with it. Neither should be left lying around—both should be labelled Poison, (no disrespect to the Rum meant—explanation follows) and labourers told that both are deadly, else just when the rum is wanted in an emergency to neutralise the Carbolic, the rum bottle *may be found empty.*

Readers should please note this important fact, that Rum neutralises the action of Carbolic, and if any of the latter happens to be spilled over man or beast an immediate application of Rum over the spot, will completely neutralise its effects.

Carbolic can be used to eat out old ulcers on animals. To apply it you take a stick with a bit of cotton wool at the end. dip this in the Carbolic and touch the foul sore. The Carbolic will eat into it, and when it is considered time to stop the action of the Carbolic the Rum must be applied in the same way. Then the wound can be washed out; and if the Carbolic has not been allowed long enough to work, the application can be repeated.

Another good hint we are indebted to the same quarter for, is

reduce swellings such as hoof galls, or saddle galls, it will not smar if the part the Tincture is applied to is covered from the light. The Tincture of Iodine will still have the same effect; but it wil not give pain if kept from light.

COCOA IN ST. MARY.

In his report for October, Mr. Cradwick says :—

"I regret to have to report that in almost every cocoa cultiva tion which I visited, I found pod-rot: in many places in St. Mar it is very slight, but in other places, particularly at Brainerd, it i very serious. The spread of canker at Mr. ——'s cultivation a Brainerd has been quite alarming, and it is necessary to urge on al planters, both large and small, the necessity of being on their guar against these diseases. I have especially urged on every owner o cocoa trees that I have met, the absolute necessity for care in re moving cocoa pods from under their trees. One planter informe me that he had always been in the habit of cutting off any disease pods, but had thrown them on the ground under the trees fron which he had picked them. This I pointed out to him to be wors than useless, being probably more likely to spread the disease o account of the moisture on the ground being favourable for the de velopment of the fungus, whereas the pods when left on the tree might have a chance of drying. I have pointed out that the easies way of placing the pods where there will be no danger of their in fecting other healthy pods is to dig trenches and bury them, an by this means what would otherwise become a dangerous nuisanc is converted into splendid manure. With regard to canker, I hav explained the symptoms to be looked for and advised the excisio of all infected spots and painting with tar. I also advised that a cocoa trees should have the stems painted with a mixture of Su phate of Iron and Lime, as a preventive against any fungous pes attacking them.

The careful regulation of permanent shade has been strongl advised, as there is no doubt in my mind that canker is encourage in some places by excessive shade. The necessity for removin dead banana trash from the cocoa trees has also been insisted on, a the trash hanging on the limbs of the cocoa trees furnish a dam spot where the fungus will stick on and readily germinate. Th necessity for more and careful drainage still has to be insisted or The advance in the knowledge of the art of drainage since my fir visit to St. Mary is a little short of wonderful, still there is muc for many people to learn. As a cocoa-growing district, the Gayl Guy's Hill district with good drainage could perhaps be second t none in Jamaica. The output of the district at present appears t be small in proportion to its possibilities, but the lack of railwa facilities, the distance from a port and its in many cases atrociou road, would appear to throttle the district. Finer bananas are nc to be seen anywhere in Jamaica, but from Guy's Hill itself it cost

sixpence a bunch to transport them to Rio Nuevo and often it is impossible to get cartage at this figure on account of the state of the roads. I would strongly urge on the Government the necessity of improving the roads in this truly wonderfully fertile district.

I have still to impress on peasant and proprietor the necessity for pruning; this is too often done by rough and ready methods, and it is necessary to demonstrate what to cut off the tree, aud how it should be cut off. In fact, in many places pruning is so badly done that it would be better to leave it undone altogether. The want of care when forking and forming drains through cultivations often results in the earth being packed up round the stems of the trees, which sooner or later means death to the tree. The want of care when putting out new seedlings or plants through bananas, often results in their being planted in the lowest part of the land, and one gentleman even went so far as to insure his plants being planted in a kind of basin, as by this he thought the moisture would be conserved as well as vegetable matter. The result has been that most of his trees are suffering from root-rot. This seems such a simple matter to keep insisting on, but unless a plant is properly put in the ground, it is hardly possible by after care to make that a healthy plant. The result of careful, well-thought-out pruning, has again been demonstrated at Mr. Binns', Mt. Holstein ; his trees which were pruned this spring are now simply laden with pods. These trees are assuming a correct shape and should be very fine trees with one or two more prunings."—W. Cradwick, *Agricultural Instructor.*

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE JIPPI-JAPPA HAT-MAKING IN JAMAICA.

The making of jippi-jappa hats is now one of the acknowledged industries of Jamaica.

It affords employment for women and girls, and the finished product is taken by tourists and others far away from the Island.

The industry having assumed its present proportions, it may be interesting to many to know how it was first introduced to the Island.

It was between the years of 1839 and 1840, when Sir Charles Metcalfe was Governor of Jamaica, that the first jippi-jappa hat was made in Jamaica, at Cassava River, on the borders of St. Catherine and St. Andrew. It was made by a Spaniard named Ryan, and the place where he resided is still known as Ryan.

Ryan noticed the jippi-jappa plant growing in this district, and told the people that in South America this plant was used for making hats.

He showed them how to cure the young shoots of this plant into straw, and the industry of making jippi-jappa hats was intro-

The second man to make one of these hats was a Mr. William Hannan, an uncle of Mr. Theophilus Creary, a member of the Glengoffe Branch of the Agricultural Society.

In the year 1844, during the Governorship of the Earl of Elgin, an exhibition was held at Spanish Town. A man named Mosquito, who resided at Golden Spring, exhibited a jippi-jappa hat, and received the handsome sum of twenty pounds, as a prize.

The industry it will be seen, is nearly 70 years old in the Island.

I am indebted for the above interesting facts, to the kindness of Mr. A. Thomas, of Cassava River.—J. Briscoe, Agricultural Instructor.

CLEANING FRUIT TREES.

Very little attention is paid to fruit trees, yet if our orange trees do not bear a good crop of marketable fruit, and early enough to be marketable, that is, from August to November, it is grumbled that there is no money in oranges, the orange trade is gone to the dogs, there is no demand, there is no price—and this is said by those well situated for selling favourably.

We have figures for two important items in connection with orange trees, (1) for washing to clear off white scale, moss, lichen, and all parasites; (2) for picking off young fruit that come at the wrong time, and would have retarded the early crop aimed at.

The hand washing with lime and sulphur wash including cost of wash, cost 1½d. per tree, picking off the fruit, which was laborious as the fruit was small, cost 1½d. per tree also. Now is the time of the year to clean down the fruit trees. If white scale is present (but because of the copious and continued rain little scale is now seen) use the lime and sulphur wash; but for moss and lichen lime wash alone, to which Jeyes' Fluid can be added with advantage, can be used—half of a pint bottle of Jeyes to a barrel of wash, but as the Jeyes makes it too expensive for some, the lime wash can be used alone.

Then if there is no further market expected for fruit, do not let the oranges ripen and dry on the trees; but keep one or two trees for home use and pick the fruit off the rest. If this is done in December, the trees will be given a strong stimulus to blossom early in February, more especially if they are also cleaned round the roots. Small settlers should pay some attention to their fruit trees—*the something for nothing principle does not work out in the long run*—and instead of being able to sell fruit in an odd year by the chance of certain turns of the seasons, they may always have early oranges of a good grade.

Orange and grape-fruit trees can be worked to bear in August and September. Wood ashes spread around the roots—*not* heaped up against them, if orange trees, will help them considerably towards bearing large, good-keeping fruit.

To make the lime and sulphur wash, take four parts of unslaked lime to one of sulphur, mix, then pour over boiling water enough to make a good thick wash. This is a wonderful cleanser. *If the moss is thick on the trees, of course it must first be scraped off.*

SUCKERING BANANAS.

It is surprising how few people outside the parishes of St. Mary, Portland and St. Catherine, really understand the correct method of suckering bananas. I have often seen even in the cultivations of large planters, water and cut-back suckers left as followers. This is bad in principle as well as in practice and can only end in failure to get full-sized bunches.

Followers for 1911 spring crop on well-grown plants, should *now (November) be about 12 to 14 inches high, on first ratoons* about three to four feet, and in thick patches, say five to six feet. These followers should in no case be left on stumps cut this year, but on the sucker or tree intended to give you your 1910 crop; in that way you get a healthy, sound plant, instead of a water sucker, which if the land is good, will be sure to give you a straight bunch; whereas if a water sucker is left, you can never count in obtaining a large bunch.

Again, when a sucker is once cut back it should never be allowed to come up again, except it was very young when cut back and there is no other available.—H. Q. Levy, Agricultural Instructor.

GOVERNMENT FARM SCHOOL.

There *has been established at Hope Gardens a Farm School*, the object of which is to give young men and lads over 15 years of age, a knowledge of the principles of Agricultural Science and as complete a training as possible in all branches of practical tropical agriculture Lands adjoining Hope Gardens have been taken in, so that there is a good extent of plain, hill, and, even woodland, available. The situation of Hope is healthy as it is 600 feet above the sea, lying at the foot of the mountains.

The following live stock is now at the Farm:—(1) The imported English thorough-bred stallion, "Water Jacket," chestnut, 16.1 *in height, three-year-old. This horse has a good racing record* and is one of the finest-bred blood horses ever brought to the Island. (2) The bull, "Henbury Beau," a red Shorthorn, dairy strain, presented to the Island by Sir Alfred Jones; (3) an imported South Down ram of good quality, will head a small stock of native-bred ewes; (4) two pigs, boar and sow, of a breed that has come lately to the front in the South of England,—Large Blacks, have been imported; both the sire and dam of this pair of pigs have taken prizes in England. As the name describes they are large black, and

very long-bodied pigs. They are considered good grazers and for anybody with plenty of feed available, they will make good returns. The sow is in pig by a different boar of the same breed. (5) Of fowls, Indian Games and White Wyandottes have been imported. Everybody knows Indian Games—they are a favourite breed with penkeepers for putting weight on fowls for the table. Of the various kinds of Wyandottes the Whites are the greatest favourites. The breed is a medium-sized one, quiet and easily fed. They are good layers, although as a breed they do not lay large eggs. Wyandottes have never become the favourites that Plymouth Rocks have become in the Island, but such a breed will just meet the wants of many who do not want a breed that strays and scratches too much.

The full course of the Farm School will extend for three years, and at the end of that time students who qualify will be granted a certificate. The conditions are that the students must be over 15 years of age, already well educated, of good character, and must pay a fee in advance of £5 per term to cover cost of board. There will be three terms in the year of 12 weeks each. The first term commences on 25th January, 1910. Application for admittance should be addressed to the Director of Agriculture, Hope Gardens, Kingston, and letters to him go post free.

POULTRY NOTES.

Diseases—(Continued).

14. *Apoplexy.*—Sometimes fowls, especially those of the heavy breeds, are found lying beneath the roost, dead. It is always the fowls that look in the best condition that die so. Apoplexy is usually the immediate cause, and heavy corn or coconut feeding usually the contributing cause. Immediately a fowl is found dead beneath the roost in this way, a heavy dose of epsom salts should be put in the water twice a day for two weeks, and if corn is fed as it usually is (being the only staple food available), it should be reduced in quantity and some other food given partly in its place for a time. Simply to char the corn lightly (like parchment coffee) makes a good change. Apoplexy often happens among well-fed fowls where much coconut is used. Coconut with the oil in it is a strong food and should be given sparingly. When the oil is taken out it is a much better food for laying fowls and for chickens, in fact the very best.

15. *Soft-shelled Eggs.*—Sometimes eggs are found in a nest without shells. The chief cause of this is over-feeding, and lack of lime in the feed; fowls that are confined are subject to this condition. A dose of epsom salts, a handful to a quart of water should be put down for the fowls to drink, and then a little ordinary lime should be added to the water, and oats or brown rice should be substituted for corn for two weeks, or wheat bran fed as soft food for a time with a teaspoonful of any good condition powder or tonic food; then the fowls will soon stop laying soft-shelled eggs.

Also a *teaspoonful of sulphate of iron to the quart of drinking* water given occasionally, will act as a tonic.

16. *Diarrhœa.*—While severe diarrhœa is one of the first indications of cholera, still ordinary diarrhœa may happen without any dangerous disease being indicated. Often it is caused by worms or some unsuitable food. A teaspoonful of castor oil should be given one day *followed by a teaspoonful of sweet oil or better still,* a teaspoonful of Benjamin's Jamaican Healing Oil, some hours after, twice a week, until the fowl is better. Dry rice or parched corn *should be fed for a week instead of other feeding.*

17. *Yaws.*—Yaws is the most common trouble of all amongst chickens. Grown up fowls do not get this disease often. Young turkeys are particularly subject to it, and it is more pronounced on them than on fowls. This trouble is called "Sore Head" in America. It is caused by *dirt* in some form or another. It is chiefly caused, however, through confining chickens closely in boxes when they are young, probably to protect them from rats; they sit among their own excretions, the air becomes foul so that their blood becomes poisoned and they break out into the peculiar eruptions known as yaws, very similar to the disease known as small-pox in human beings. The moment the disease is seen, a dose of epsom salts should be given to the chickens. Castor oil is not so suitable for young chickens as it is difficult to administer. Then the swellings should be painted at least once daily with Tincture of Iodine. It is most necessary to see that the sleeping place of the chickens at night is kept clean and airy.

The box used should be cleaned out every day and Jeyes and water sprinkled in. The door should be covered with wire mesh instead of board so as to let the air circulate. Chickens that are not so confined sometimes have yaws; it will then be found that they have been *sitting overnight among their own excretions, in some* corner, and if a sniff is taken of the hen she will be found to be foul-smelling of droppings, as odours readily lurk about the feathers. *In this case dip the fowl in Jeyes and water, to disinfect her* letting the under feathers and skin get wet.

18. *Cramp.*—This trouble is most common in half-grown fowls, but fowls of all ages are subject to it. It is caused through the birds sitting on wet, damp earth or roosting on wet roosts. Young ducklings are especially subject to it. The symptoms are as follows: the fowls are not able to use their joints and sit on their legs. The treatment is to wash the legs and joints well with hot water, rub Elliman's Embrocation well in night and morning, wrap the legs in a cloth and keep on a bed of soft grass or hay in a warm box. If this treatment is continued the fowl should be better in a week.

19. *Moulting.*—This is not a disease, but we mention the subject because fowls often receive mal-treatment at this critical period; because they stop laying feed is withdrawn or reduced, with the result that they take months and months to begin to lay again, just

when eggs are dearest. We have had hens laying right through the moult although we did not want it, because they have been able to get without our giving it to them, a supply of rich food in the form of growing cowpeas. When the fowl is about to make an entirely new set of feathers, there is obviously a great drain upon its constitution. Rice, parched corn, wheat bran or oats are good feeds in the moulting time, the bran to be made into thick crumbly paste with water and mixed with scraps. A good tonic powder (and there are *bona fide* powders) helps fowls through the moult.

20. *Pyaemia.*—We had never encountered this disease until a year or so ago. It is a form of blood poisoning caused by birds fighting, and the germs of the disease seem to be on their beaks. Abscesses break out all over the head and mouth. If promptly observed and the wounds are bathed immediately with strong permanganate of potash and water repeatedly and the birds dosed with epsom salts, they may recover; but usually it is fatal. The eruptions fill the beak and cover the eyes, so that they cannot eat. Unless the birds attacked are very valuable it is best to kill them right away.

After a lifetime spent handling fowls we had never seen the disease, then had two cases of it, both imported fowls, which through our carelessness, had a fight together when they arrived, so the germs must have been brought by the birds.

* * *

Effect of Weather.—The wild wet weather early in November continuing so long, beat all stock exposed to it severely and much loss has occurred. Poultry roosting in trees have had a hard time of it; many have died, especially half-grown chickens, and crops of roup have resulted.

Moral—Provide a poultry house, however rude, so long as it has a roof to give protection from heavy rain.

It has been interesting to watch the behaviour of different breeds. At 2,800 feet elevation, on cold, bleak exposed places, on a stiff clay soil, where the fowls have no cover and little shelter of any kind, and there were many chickens, Black Orpington hens just through the moult, and pullets hatched this year, continued laying all through the rain, and no loss of chickens occurred. Not one fowl seemed the worse of the weather. and during the rain—not of course the heaviest of it—these fowls were wading about picking up the crowds of worms that were coming to the surface.

On the other hand, Minorca hens on a dry gravelly soil, almost at sea level, where the water did not lie long, but where there was little shelter, stopped laying at once, and several half-grown cockerels and pullets took roup and had to be treated at once, their nostrils and mouths cleaned out with a wash of Jeyes and water and their throats (where some had a rattling—bronchitis) painted with Tincture of Iodine. The roup spread among others that did not show signs of this trouble immediately after the rains. It was a stiff fight to get the fowls well and two bad cases were destroyed.

In two weeks recovery was so promising that no further treatment was given, save putting roup powder in the drinking water.

Influence of Soils.—We never saw the influence of soils so apparent on fowls as with Minorcas this year (1909) kept in a cool, damp place, heavily shaded with trees (and these *Cassia simea* principally); the hens did well as usual, but the chickens, healthy to start, did not thrive as they should have done, and all were weedy and leggy. From the same parents but hatched in a different place where there was a light, gravelly soil andan open grass run with little shade, the chickens were of the shortlegged, full-bodied type like the hens, and hardy as rats, even the heavy rains not killing any off at all, even though they were paddling through pools of water for several days.

The lesson we can derive from close observation of the effects of soils and climate on the different breeds are valuable. Good strains of Plymouth Rocks, Black Orpingtons and Indian Games, and any of the Wyandottes, are the breeds to keep in the uplands and in wet climates. Also Leghorns thrive in the uplands but do better on dry soils.

Minorcas are most sensitive fowls and flourish better than any breeds in the hottest and driest places.

When we say good strains, we mean where the best hens have been carefully selected for several years and an unrelated cock mated to them every year.

In-breeding.—In-breeding is a positive curse with almost all stock bred in the Island, but more especially small stock; most of all poultry and rabbits. People buy a pair from one man, usually brother and sister and breed from them; then they supply pairs again and so on. Then people say these pure-bred fowls are no good, they are too delicate!

We do not like those *Cassia simea* trees, quick growers and handsome as they are, where poultry are kept. Fowls are fond of the blossoms and while they do not appear to suffer, yet chickens evidently do suffer ill effects from eating them.

Next Season.—Get everything in shape for the next season. Clean out all the old nests, wash with Jeyes and water, and put in fresh, clean, dry grass or straw. Also remember nest eggs, which undoubtedly help to stimulate hens to lay in the proper place. Kill off or sell the cocks of 1909, sell off the young cockerels, select the best pullets to breed from this year, and by exchange or purchase get good unrelated cocks for use in 1910.

Feeding of Poultry.—We notice that when about August and September hens begin to moult and to stop laying, many people reduce the quantity of food supplied, with the result that they get no eggs just when eggs are scarcest. Pullets of this year's breeding also get a set-back in this way just when the weather is wettest and the fowls cannot forage about and get food. In travelling lately we found eggs extraordinarily scarce; hardly a place we visited

could one be supplied—the few exceptions were where abundance of food was being supplied.

To get eggs between October and January, the hens must not be old, pullets must be hatched from February to April, and immediately September comes, feeding should be increased and a tonic powder given in soft food in the morning. We find this system always pays in eggs, provided the fowls are not old; when it is difficult to get most birds to lay before February.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

FOLLOWING the heavy rains, has come bright, dry, cool weather, but unfortunately accompanied by a continuation of the north breeze, which has a deteriorating effect on most vegetation. North winds and cold weather betoken drought, and mulching is the only palliative we have against the drying effect of the sun by day, the cold at nights and the north wind all the time. It is often a puzzle to many how cultivating the surface soil, keeping it loose,—that is mulching with soft earth, or what serves the same purpose more fully—mulching with trash, can serve two apparently opposite purposes, keep the earth cool and moist, and keep it warm. It is most simply explained by drawing an analogy from something we are all familiar with—a thatched house. Everyone knows how cool one feels in the day time in a thatched house when the sun is burning hot, and how warm such a house is in cold weather.

The present dry, cool weather, however, suits some crops—it allows of the heavy crop of coffee being picked and cured under the best conditions, of crop season on sugar estates being started, and of the ginger crop ripening and being lifted. Orange trees too do not suffer by the dry cold, it suits them and will bring out an early blossom likely. Then again, bottom lands saturated with water and often covered with *debris*, can be cleared and worked favourably. All field work can go on with vigour.

Preparation can now be made in full force for planting new banana pieces. We cannot impress the benefits of a green mulch enough on planters. Wherever there is an open space between crops, cover it with cowpeas or similar legumes. We have cowpeas in stock, and now a larger supply of Bengal beans than has been available before. Cowpeas start more quickly, and, planted thickly cover the ground more quickly than Bengal or Velvet beans; the latter have to be planted in one row up the centre of the bananas and take two months before they cover all the space between the rows; then they set to grow so rampant that they climb up the bananas and with fair seasons at all might smother them. At three months, however, they blossom, and should then be cut down and the vines left lying on the ground; the plants will probably make a new growth, depending upon the weather, and when this again covers the ground, and dry weather is over, the vines can be cut and when dry ploughed in. It is not judicious to plough in a heavy

mass of green stuff, such as Velvet and Bengal beans provide—sometimes three feet deep. Best to cut the crop and let it lie for a mulch. Those who are not familiar with Velvet and Bengal beans, can understand what they are when we say they are like "tame cowitch,"—almost identical in leaf and vigorous growth, only the pods have no stinging hairs on them like cowitch. Another grand legume for green dressings is the "Jerusalem Pea," but this we think, is far more particular about its soil and weather conditions than either of the foregoing. Planted end of June, Jerusalem peas had two feet depth of vegetation, matted together by end of August, the growth being similar to the growth of cowpeas,—the latter a little quicker. We had Alfalfa, Beggar Weed and Cowpeas, of two different varieties, Velvet Beans, Bengal Beans, Jerusalem Peas, Sweet Potato vines and four varieties of Guinea Corn, all planted at the same time in contiguous beds; so have had favourable opportunities of observing the comparative growths.

Gardens will need watering continually if not mulched, but if mulched once or twice a week will do.

Corn will be coming in for January but the great expectations of a large crop are greatly modified now. Coffee, although late, with a good deal of loss in a few districts, through the heavy rains, will turn out fine in quantity and the bean itself is good, if only small settlers will care it reasonably well. Cocoa is a doubtful crop; the pods are prematurely ripening with the cold dry weather, but if only showers come soon and mild weather, a large spring crop will ensue. The expectations for bananas so rosy before the rains, are not favourable now, but at any rate we shall do as well as last year.

STOCK NOTES.

SORE SHOULDERS.—Sore shoulders on horses are very often caused by two things,—a dirty collar and the hair on the shoulder matted with perspiration. After the horse has gone a journey and rested, a wet cloth should be passed over the shoulder before the collar is put on again, and the inside of the collar should be cleaned.

Use the white lotion mentioned on page 247 of the JOURNAL for July, for hardening the skin.

* * *

JEYES' FLUID FOR PIGS.—"Have you ever heard of Jeyes' Fluid and water being a cure for 'hog-sick' (or pneumonia)?

"It was tried on two different occasions on two of my pigs that became ill. The dose being about a dessertspoonful in a pint of water, twice a day for two days. I am bound to say I had no faith in the remedy, but both pigs eventually recovered. They seemed to have a pretty bad time of it with sore mouth for a while, probably the Jeyes stripped their throats. Do you think there could be any connection between the complaint and the remedy, or did the pigs recover in spite of it?"—CORRESPONDENT, ST. ELIZABETH.

If our correspondent had been reading the JOURNAL carefully, he would have seen notes of our oft-repeated recommendation to use Jeyes' Fluid and Castor Oil in combination for the varied troubles included in the term "Hog-sick." The dose he mentions however, of a dessertspoonful in a pint of water, is an outrage on the beasts, and we wonder their internal organs were not burned, as their mouths and throats apparently were. Two teaspoonfuls of Jeyes at one time in oil, is the largest dose to be given for the largest animal; but even this dose in water would burn,—in the oil it does not *burn*.

This treatment is good for colds and coughs as well as for indigestion and constipation, but for the colds the bottle should be filled up with Coconut Oil in addition to the Castor Oil. This treatment clears out worms, whenever they are present as they often are. Fits in pigs are nearly always caused by the presence of worms.

* * *

PIGS.—I have to report to you that two of my pigs took ill on the 24th inst., and I applied the remedy mentioned in the July JOURNAL, namely: Castor oil mixed with a certain proportion of Jeyes, and now they are all right again. This is an evidence of the good which we as small settlers get from the Jamaica Agricultural Society, and also from a careful reading of the JOURNAL and taking the trouble to apply the remedies according to the directions. Personally, I have been much benefited by the Society.

I am a member of the Rio Minho Branch and hope to continue as one.—ROBERT MORGAN, Bookhall, Frankfield.

[We have heard of the same good results from this treatment from members of the Mount Carmel Branch and from Victoria Town, from both of which districts it was reported to us that pigs were dying in numbers. We should be glad to hear of further particulars from those who have used this treatment successfully or unsuccessfully. This simple mixture is not a cure-all but it has had wonderful success in the treatment of indigestion, constipation, worms, etc.—ED.]

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PIGS.—We still continue to hear of loss by deaths of many pigs by what is usually called "Hog-sickness," and we also continue to hear of the success of our simple treatment from those who have tried it. This treatment is two teaspoonfuls of Jeyes to a half-pint of Castor Oil for a full grown hog, of a large breed, proportionately less for smaller hogs.

The true Hog-sickness is Swine fever, which does not often occur here. Most of what is called "Hog-sickness," simply arises from indigestion, or sometimes after such weather we have experienced—cold in the lungs. The same treatment holds good, however.

Swine fever or hog cholera, costs farmers in the United States £8,000,000 a year, and experts say it would cost £40,000,000 to eradicate it.

Our pigs are wonderfully hardy on the whole considering under what conditions they are often kept. Cleanliness and varied feeding will prevent any sickness in pigs.

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Dairy Shorthorns.—At the London Dairy Show, the championship was won by the seven-year-old Lincoln red Shorthorn cow "Burton Fancy," with a daily yield of 62.4lbs. of milk and 3.01 lbs. of fat; the second prize was secured by the unregistered Shorthorn cow "Daisy," with 63.7lbs. of milk and 2.41lbs. of fat. The third was an unregistered Shorthorn cow six years old, with 63.3lbs. of milk and 2.67lbs. of fat.

The best registered Shorthorn was the seven-year-old "Lady Heggie," *with 53.9lbs. of milk and 2.82lbs. of fat. One two-year-*old Shorthorn gave 42.6lbs. of milk with 1.46lbs of fat.

The best Red Polled cow, the seven-year-old "Mona," gave 54lbs. of milk with 1.75lbs. of fat. All these Shorthorn cows were big animals with good flesh.

A herd of 60 dairy Shorthorns gave 9.600lbs. of milk; 24 of the cows averaged 10.349lbs. of milk.

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Remedies for Internal Parasites.—With reference to the paragraph under this heading in Journal for October, Dr. Dewar writes:—"For bots in horses, I recommend bi-sulphide in capsules for preference, but if not available, give 4 drachms in flour gruel, followed by a dose of oil *six hours after*; the bi-sulphide must not be mixed with the oil."

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Butter and Milk.—There is imported into Jamaica every year, about 850,000lbs. of butter and 47,000 cases of condensed milk, that is about one pound of butter and two tins of milk per head of population, and this works out at about 25 tins of condensed milk per head of horned stock, or about two cases for every head of breeding stock we have.

There is, therefore, room for greater development in dairying, room for making more of our own butter and for making our own preserved milk, an admittedly handy product.

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To Polish Horns.—First scrape the horns with glass to take off any roughness. Then procure some finely-powdered pumice stone, dip a damp cloth into it, and with this rub the horns till a smooth face is obtained. Afterwards polish with linseed oil and rotten stone, and the more the horn is rubbed with this the better will be the polish. Finish by rubbing with dry flour and a clean piece of rag.

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Scottish Shorthorn Sale.—Sensational prices were obtained on 12th October, at the annual sale of Shorthorns at Collynie, Aberdeen, Scotland: 24 bull calves averaged £451 1s. 7d. The highest

price was 720 guineas given by an Argentine buyer. Two bull calves made 400 guineas each. His Majesty the King bought one for 320 guineas. In 1909 the Collynie bull calves averaged £409 16s. 3d. each. The Hon. J. V. Calder imported a fine Shorthorn bull in November, a most promising animal.

PRIZE HOLDINGS COMPETITION.

THE Judges in the competition for prizes for the best kept small holdings in St. Catherine—*Mr.* Arnett and Mr. *Hirst*—have arranged their itinerary as follows :—

January	10—Monday	Ewarton	Holdings	3
,,	11—Tuesday	Cedar Valley	,,	5
,,	12—Wednesday	Phillipsburgh (possibly more)	,,	4
,,	13—Thursday	Troja	,,	4
,,	14—Friday	Ham Walk	,,	6
,,	15—Saturday	,,		
		Hampshire	,,	1
		Linstead	,,	1
,,	17—Monday	Old Works & Mountain River (Point Hill District)	,,	3
,,	18—Tuesday	Ginger Ridge (about)	,,	9
,,	19—Wednesday	Return to Kingston		
			About	36

January 4 to 8, Glengoffe District, Mr. Arnett and Mr. Briscoe.

COMMENTS.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.—We call attention of readers to the "Branch Notes." Some Branches are very much alive and always have plenty of subjects of importance to their locality to discuss, and we find the notes of the various discussions, debates and papers read very interesting.

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COTTON GROWING.—Sir Alfred Jones, who has already done so much for the cause of cotton-growing within the Empire, has generously offered to give £25,000 to the funds of the British Cotton Growing Association, provided the Lancashire cotton spinners secure subscriptions to the amount of £150,000 within the next six months.—*The W. I. Committee Circular.*

* * *

STALLION AND BULL.—The Welsh Pony Stallion "Sir Gerald" is open for engagement in any suitable district for season 1910.

The Hereford Bull presented to the Island by His Majesty the King, is also open for engagement. Application should be made to Secretary.

Half-yearly General Meeting.—The date of the Half-yearly General Meeting is not decided, but probably it will be held on the same day as the Board meeting, Thursday, 20th January. Owing to important matters being discussed at length, the Half-yearly Meeting has hardly ever been carried through with deliberation when held after the Board meeting, on the same day. The Half-yearly Meeting gives an opportunity for ordinary members of the Society and for representatives of Branch Societies to attend and bring forward any special matters for discussion pertinent to agriculture that they please, but they should give notice to the Secretary first of their intention.

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Praedial Larceny.—With regard to the revised Praedial Larceny Law printed in the October Journal, we hope all duly constituted Branch Societies will do what is asked of them, and nominate responsible men, preferably members of the Society, to the Inspector General to be authorised persons under the Law, having authority to arrest and deal with suspicious persons as provided in Section 1 of the Law.

We are glad that a good many Branches have either done this already or are doing it. These nominations can be sent direct to the Inspector General, but preferably they should come through the Secretary, as the nominations have to be referred to us to certify that the Branch is duly constituted and affiliated to the parent Society.

* * *

Honey.—The Honey harvest in Great Britain has been practically a failure this year, and there is consequently a good demand for imported honey, especially Jamaica honey.

In England we read that one of the principal bee-keepers in a good bee-keeping county—Norfolk, has obtained only 136lbs. of section honey from 28 hives, a decrease of a thousand lbs. on last year's product. Of extracted honey the yield was 132lbs., a decrease of 9cwt. from last year. These poor results have been caused by the cold and wet summer.

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Tobacco.—Most of our cigar tobacco being grown on alluvial oils along river banks, or on alluvial plains at the foot of mountain slopes, much damage has been caused by flood to the lands prepared for planting out, and to seed beds too, necessitating replanting. There has been a demand for tobacco plants from those who were fortunate enough to have saved their nurseries.

* * *

Trusts.—A decision has been made in the United States Law Courts which is of great interest. This decision has been made in connection with a case against the great Standard Oil Company. The law now declares that a company violates anti-trust laws when it acquires control of corporations, which if free and independent,

which is to stifle or directly and substantially to restrict free competition in commerce among the States, is illegal within the meaning of the statute.

A trust which operates in Jamaica is the Fruit Trust, and although we cannot say that it has dealt otherwise than mildly with us, still it has before now snuffed out competition. As we have now several small companies operating in Jamaica, it is interesting to have this decision of the Law Courts in mind.

* * *

SHOWS.—We desire again to call attention to the Shows to be held shortly. On Monday, December 27th, Appleton Show will be held at Siloah. Then on the 30th December, there will be a Show at Porus. The grounds at Porus are beautifully situated, are handy to the station, and on the whole, are very suitable for a Show.

On January 1st the Darliston Agricultural Society will hold their first Show. This is the date usually set apart for the show at Sav.-la-Mar in the same parish, but it has now been thought better for Shows covering part of the same district to hold them every second year, and this secures better patronage.

The postponed Show at Malvern held on 25th November, falsified the predictions that a postponed Show never comes off well—it was a better show than if it had been held on the original date. We regret we were not able to attend the second time. The Instructor reports that splendid horsekind were exhibited, and brood mares, two-year-olds and yearlings could hardly be beaten anywhere in Jamaica. The agricultural products also passed anticipations, and very few places in the Island could have beaten the yams grown in the immediate neighbourhood. There was a good crowd and the finances have resulted satisfactorily.

The Show fixed to be held at Mears Pen on 21st April, will not now be held as those who ran the previous successful Show, will be so engaged with other business, that they will not be able to give the necessary time. We are sorry for this as the Show will be missed in North Clarendon. However, the Smithville Branch will partly supply the lack on 12th April. Hector's River Show, Portland, on 23rd December; St. Faith's at Glengoffe, 17th March; Bog Walk, 31st March; Christiana, 14th April; are Branch Shows now arranged. There will also be a Show at Montpelier in March.

* * *

SHELTER.—The recent heavy rainstorm has emphasised the necessity of everybody who keeps stock having shelters to be used in such cases of emergency. We have not had heavy seasons rains for some years, but we ought to have them twice a year, and in some years so heavy as to cause much loss among stock. Shelter need not be elaborate, sheds will do so long as they have a good roof and are long enough and wide enough to prevent the rain driving right through. We have often pointed out the necessity of small

settlers having shelters for their stock, not only that the beasts can be brought into a pen in the evening for the saving of manure, but also in view of any heavy weather occurring.

How much more pleased must a man feel in his mind when floods of rain fall and heavy breezes blow, when he can think of his stock under good cover. Such shelters are very cheaply erected, almost everyone can do it himself without expending money, and the materials are usually handy. We are sorry to say, however, such shelters are most uncommon. The result has been that in some districts 50 per cent. of the small stock are dead, and almost every district, even outside of the area where the very heaviest rains have fallen, has lost largely. The heaviest mortality has been among tied-out stock, naturally, and what else could be expected when donkeys were left for from two to three days in heavy rain exposed to the weather and without food. Their suffering is terrible to contemplate,—now many people are without the means of transporting their provisions to market. In many cases it is entirely the owners' fault in not looking after their stock.

Where animals are free to wander about they can always find some little shelter, but where they are tied and exposed to such weather, even for a night, the poor beasts suffer dreadfully, but when it comes to such treatment for two or three days and nights, the death of stock is inevitable. It pays to give fair treatment to domestic animals.

* * *

WEATHER.—About one-third of the Island suffered loss from the heavy rains early in November, which in some parts were phenomenal, and in some parts extraordinarily heavy, but which over most of the Island were simply what we should expect at the end of October or the beginning of November. For some years we have not had rains at the usual seasons in old time volume, not since the beginning of June, 1905, and beginning of November, 1904. Over most of the Island the rains were heavy and simply nothing more, in some parts they were not even up to the normal average of the seasons ; only nine inches fell on the north coast of St. Ann, in November the rainfall was only one inch above the average, while it would require 9 inches to December to reach the annual average. The rains were mostly beneficial to the parishes of Hanover, Trelawny, St. James, Westmoreland, St. Elizabeth and Manchester. They were more beneficial to Clarendon as a whole than detrimental and in the other parishes the rains caused loss, and in some individual cases, heavy loss. It is the weather following the rains that is critical to us.

* * *

LOAN BANKS.—At present Christiana is the only place with an Agricultural Loan Bank; it has been under capable and careful management and has done a great deal of good. Branch Societies have talked a good deal about Loan Banks, but no other district has yet been able to organise a regular loan bank. The Trinityville

Branch, however, has now taken the matter up seriously to carry the scheme through, but it must always be borne in mind that one failure will do more harm than half-a-dozen successes can do. If the proper ideas are promulgated as to the exact meaning, purposes and scope of agricultural loan banks, and the people fully understand these, such a bank can be a great boon to thrifty people in a district. In the meantime Branch Societies have penny banks, and so have been encouraging thrift. The Deeside Branch has been most successful in this way, and there has been lodged in the bank since it started the sum of £307 7s. 6d. Fair Prospect Branch only started their bank in September, and have already deposits to the amount of £22 1s. 3d.

NOTE.—The Index for the volume of the JOURNAL for 1909 ending with this month, will be published separately and enclosed with the number for January, 1910.—ED.

BRANCH NOTES.

Smithville (Clarendon).—The regular monthly meeting of this Branch came off on Friday, 5th November, 1909. We had not the usual large turn-out on account of the heavy rains. Before the reading of the minutes the meeting expressed its sympathy for Mr. Charles Dove, its Assistant Secretary, who is now a patient in the Hospital at Chapelton. The favourable report of the Committee appointed to meet the owners of lands along the road leading through Smithville to Thompson Town, with a view to ask them to grant the Government a free passage through their lands for the construction of a driving road, should the Government be disposed to construct such a road, was dealt with. As the Committee had not the opportunity of meeting with Mrs. Dinald and Mr. Nickel, Mr. R. Pink was asked to meet and confer with them on the matter. Mrs. J. B. Deacon then read a very valuable paper on the "Benefits of an Agricultural Society." Mr. A. B. Gayle spoke in high terms of the paper, and appealed to the members present to unite for the good of the district. A vote of thanks was accorded Mrs. Deacon. A very lively discussion on the cultivation of bananas ensued. Mr. Amos Russell, the leader in the discussion, in introducing the subject, made reference to bananas as taking the highest stand among the products of the Island, and in spite of the many inconveniences from which we suffer as a district through the want of good roads, let us study how to cultivate bananas so that we may not suffer from lack of knowledge of how to profitably grow this valuable product. The Show matter came up for its share of attention but as the time was far spent, it was agreed on that a special meeting be called a fortnight hence to deal with the Show as well as other matters that were left over.—J. A. EDWARDS, Secretary.

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Bull Head (Clarendon).—A most enthusiastic and successful meeting of this Branch was held at Mt. Carmel on Wednesday, October 26th, There were present : the President, Rev. A. A. Barclay, in the chair. Messrs. T. Robotham, E. Wright, Vice-president and several others. After the meeting was called to order, a vote of sympathy for the Secretary who was ailing, was moved by the President, seconded by Mr. C. Nelson and carried. Mr. T. S. Robinson was unanimously elected Acting Secretary for the meeting. The minutes were then read and confirmed. The roll was called and three new members were enrolled. The President expressed his regret that no meeting could be held last month on account of the incessant downpour of rain, but assured the members that the Society, though it did not meet, was not idling, as a petition was drafted, signed by a good many of the officers of the Society, by dray owners and proprietors, and sent to the Governor. He then read the Governor's re-

ply. Continuing the Chairman said the gentleman was fully aware of the great difficulty under which they lived and laboured. They were hampered on every side by the poor condition of the roads and the lack of adequate means of communication. The soil of the districts is fertile and productive, suited for bananas, canes, and chocolate, in fact is second to none. There are several dray owners in the district. If their request for the road is granted they will be in a position to make the soil more productive, to make the people more comfortable, to support revenue better. In every way the expenditure would be more than met by increased taxes payable. The Agricultural Society has given impetus to cultivation and larger crops are rewarding our efforts. As a Society, the President went on to say, we should impress on the authorities the importance of a road for wheeled vehicles. It is essentially absolutely necessary. In rising to support the views of the President, Mr. W. P. Wright said, if the road question is omitted and no better way for the outlet of produce be provided, the progress of the Agricultural Society would be retarded. Whilst we, he pointed out, rejoice in the development of agriculture in our midst and put forth every effort to keep it up, we are discouraged when we see our bananas wasting on account of the lack of better means of transportation. The speaker also referred to the injury done to drays left at great distances from home, on account of the want of roads all the way. Mr. Thos. Robotham also supported the arguments of the above gentlemen. It was moved by Mr. C. Nelson, seconded by Mr. E. Wright and carried, that a resolution be forwarded to the General Secretary as follows :—"(1) That the Branch Society has done much to foster industry and develop the agricultural resources of these districts. (2) That the transport facilities are wholly inadequate and defective. (3) That a road for wheeled vehicles from Brandon Hill via Colonel's Ridge, May Kraal and Orange River, would not cost very much and would connect us with the bridge already over the Minho. (4) That any other route will necessitate the building of another bridge over the Minho that will cost more than the entire road we are now asking for. (5) That a petition has been sent to His Excellency on this very subject. (6) That these facts be communicated to the General Secretary and that he be asked to press and to support our demands." The Hat class was the next feature of the meeting. The President reported that the class was progressing very favourably. The instructress gives entire satisfaction and the girls show genuine interest in the work. Some of the hats made and straw cured by the girls were shown. He also explained that in consequence of the continuous rain the girls found it very difficult to attend, so that some are just coming out. A vote of condolence was extended to the instructress, who was suddenly called away, her sister being seriously ill. The outlook for the three staple crops was next discussed. The excellent season is proving very beneficial to cane, coffee, and banana cultivation The crude method of curing the coffee was severely criticised by some of the members and it was decided to impress on all the necessity of getting pulpers and barbecues. The coming spring crop of banana is estimated to be the largest on record in these districts, and the Society is considering the desirability of inviting a fruit company to establish a depot in these parts. The lecture on cane cultivation and the debate on which is the more remunerative investment for a young man with £3—cow or donkey—were put off for next meeting.—T. S. ROBINSON, Acting Secretary.

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Albany (St. Mary).—This Branch met at Salem on November 18th, and held its annual meeting. There was a fair turn-out of members and a large number came and joined the Society. The following were elected :—Messrs. L. Clarke, J. A. Campbell, Richard Reynolds, M. Green, Edward Oxford, Alfred Livingston, Jno. Barrett, Jos. Shay, T. A. Burke, Mrs. Wm. Reynolds, and Miss M. H. Hudson. The Hon. R. P. Simmonds had promised to attend and his inability to come was much regretted. The

election of officers was proceeded with—Messrs. L. Clarke and J. A. Turner, Vice-presidents; Jno. Reynolds, Jno. Barrett, Jas. Campbell, C. Millington, Jos. Robins and C. Henry, members of Managing Committee; Rev. C. A. Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer. The meeting considered the best means of dealing with destroyed fields and decided that those not badly damaged should be cleaned and supplied at once, but those badly damaged should be left alone until the planting season comes round. Mr. Cradwick, the Instructor, was present and gave very useful information with regard to the best ways of dealing with diseased cocoa pods and broken branches. It was decided that a Show be held in July, 1910, if other Societies can be induced to assist. The next meeting will be held at Islington, when it is hoped the Hon. R. P. Simmonds will be present and be elected President of the Society.—C. A. Wilson, Secretary.

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Giddy Hall (St. Elizabeth).—A meeting of this Branch was held on Friday, November 26th. Mr. Palache had hoped to be present, but as the Malvern Show had been postponod to the 25th November, owing to the inclement weather, it was impossible for him to attend the meeting. There was, however, a good attendance, among those present being: Rev. J. Maxwell, President; Messrs. H. Walcott, C. Thompson, J. Cooper, Shakespeare, Adams, Salmon, Reynolds, Doran, Holness, Laird, Rowe, Gayle, Briscoe, Roberts and Miss Green. After the minutes had been read and confirmed, a letter from Mr. Barclay was read, asking for the opinion of the Branch on the advisability of adding another class to the holdings in the *Prize Holdings Competition.* After some discussion it was decided to leave the question until the next meeting on the 17th December, when Mr. Palache will be present and we shall have the benefit of his opinion on the matter. A letter from Mr. Cousins about the Government Farm School was next read; while all agreed that the scheme was an admirable one, no candidates for admission seemed forthcoming. The fee, although small, is beyond the reach of ordinary parents. The next proceeding was the election of officers for the ensuing year; it is pleasing to state that all the present office-bearers were re-elected unanimously. The Secretary then read to the meeting a set of rules adapted from those of the Central Manchester Society. After these had been discussed and finally put into shape, the Secretary was instructed to have them printed and ready for sale to the members as soon as possible. The jippi-jappa hat industry next came in for discussion; and it was decided that there is no use in sending for an instructress until some plants are ready. The Rev. J. Maxwell promised to give plants to any members who cared to come for them the following morning—and I may mention here in parentheses, that several plants were carried away from Rockcliffe on Saturday, and we shall hope soon to start the industry here. It will be a splendid thing for many girls in our district. Mr. Walcott now called the attention of the members to an article in the October number of the Agricultural Journal on the Soy or Soja Bean; and it was gratifying to notice from the number of members who produced copies of the Journal, that this magazine is well read and appreciated. The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Barclay for packets of seed, and also for seeds of that useful tree the *Eucalyptus Globulus.* There seems to be among our members an increasing desire to make this Branch useful and enterprising, and it was resolved that a big effort should be made to send some exhibits to the forthcoming Appleton Show on December 27th. Finally a most enjoyable and profitable meeting was brought to a close with the Benediction.—G. L. Maxwell, Secretary

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Lamb's River (Westmoreland).—A special meeting of this Branch was held in the Mount Hermon Schoolroom on Friday, 15th October. The President, who had been unable to attend the ordinary meeting of the

Society on the preceding Friday, calling a special meeting to discuss the Praedial Larceny Law, which is to come into operation on the 1st November. Opportunity was taken to present an address to Mr. Williams on his approaching removal to Kingston. There was a good attendance and there were present:—Mr. J. R. Williams (President), Rev. T. B. Prentice (Vice-president), Mr. U. L. Brown (Secretary), 14 members and several visitors. The President carefully explained the changes introduced in the new law, and pointed out the opportunities it affords, and the responsibilities now thrown on members of local Agricultural Societies, and the need of careful selection of the men to be nominated by the Society in the matter, and the principles which should guide their action. The names of several members were suggested as suitable for election when the time comes to elect the Society's representatives. There was considerable discussion on the matter of praedial larceny and the new law, in which Messrs. R. B. Leslie, C. Groskopf and J. B. Cooper took part. The great majority of the members present were confident that good results would follow from the law, and approved of the objects and the provisions generally. The Rev. T. B. Prentice referred to last week's discussion on arrowroot, and asked the President, as a member of the Board of Management of the Agricultuaal Society, to do what he could to secure continuance of purchase of arrowroot by Government Departments within the Island. The President explained what he had done in the matter, and hoped that it would be possible to get the business continued. It had been of considerable local benefit and the difficulty that had arisen did not seem insurmountable, but he did not think the Agricultural Society would be able to act as middleman and take risks. The Vice-president then asked the Secretary to read the following address to Mr. J. R. Williams, who has been President of this local Branch since it was established twelve years ago, being one of the earliest local Branches:—

Lamb's River Agricultural Society, 8th October, 1909.

J. R. Williams, Esq., Dear Sir.—We the members of the Lamb's River Branch of the Agricultural Society, take this opportunity of extending to you our heartfelt congratulations on your promotion to become Superintendent of Schools in our Island. As a Society we realise that we owe a debt of gratitude to you as its founder, and also President, since its inception in May, 1897. These have been twelve years of steady, pushing work, and we recognise the advantages that have been gained to our neighbourhood through this Society—advantages which originated from you as our President. We cannot but mention how much the general public is indebted to you for "Suggestions for School Gardens," and we cherish the hope that ere long, the facts contained therein, will be put into practice by all who take an interest in agriculture. We are justly proud that you our President, should have been chosen for such an important position—a position well earned—and we believe, one you will worthily fill. We take it that you must relinquish the position as President of this Society, seeing you must dwell in another part of the Island, yet we believe that you will continue to exercise your influence in the welfare of agriculture generally. We would not be doing justice to ourselves were we to allow you to leave our midst without giving expression of our sincere gratitude to you as our President all these years; for we cannot forget the great help you have rendered to this Society, nor can we fail to remember that you have sought at all times and in all ways, to further the welfare of our people. We wish you all success in your administration and we hope for a share in the good which will arise to the Island through your continued efforts. On behalf of this Society, we remain, dear sir, yours faithfully.—Thos. B. Prentice, Vice-president, U. L. Brown, Secretary.

Mr. Williams responded heartily to the sentiments expressed in the address, and showed what there was to encourage and stimulate and to

pleasure, and parted from it with genuine regret. The election of a new President was postponed till the annual meeting of the Society in January 1910.—U. L. Brown, Secretary.

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Santa Cruz (St. Elizabeth).—The regular bi-monthly meeting of this Branch was held on Thursday, the 18th November, 1909, at 5 p.m. There were present: Messrs. C. P. Jackson, President, in the chair; J. T. Palache, Agricultural Instructor; C. F. White, B. A. Birthwright, C. H. Condell, D. McLeau, Thos. Blackwood, Samuel Burton, and S. Augustus Blythe, Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, after which a financial statement of the Society to date was presented, read and adopted. Arising out of the minutes was a paper on the "Management of Local Soil," prepared by the Secretary. This was read, and after a due amount of discussion, in which the President, Instructor and other members took part, it was pronounced profitable, and on a motion from Mr. Palache, seconded by Mr. Birthwright, it was agreed to send a copy to the Secretary of the parent Society for insertion in the Journal that it may be of some benefit to others. Mr. Palache expressed great satisfaction at the Society taking this step to encourage the members and add vigour and lively interest to the meetings. He then made reference to one or two points in the paper read and from that he gave a very valuable and helpful address on the way in which plants enlarge their tubers and the necessity of digging deeply and pulverising the soil in which plants are grown. A hearty vote of thanks was given him, to which he replied suitably. He, with the members present, regretted that there was evidence of apparent coldness and negligence of attendance at the meetings, and urged on all to endeavour to do their best to revive a lively interest in the Society. Finding that the third Thursday of January next to be inconvenient to the Instructor, it was unanimously agreed to fix the next meeting for the third Thursday in February, 1910, at 4 p.m. Members are asked to make it as largely attended as possible as it will be the annual meeting.—S. Aug. Blythe, Secretary.

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Porus (Clarendon).—The usual monthly meeting of this Branch was held on Monday, 4th November, in the Church of England Schoolroom, S. A. Hendricks, Esq., in the chair. At roll call, eleveu members answered to their names. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence was read from J. Hirst, Esq., *re* Show, and from the Director of Agriculture, informing us of the Government Farm School and its conditions, also from Mr. J. Palache and one from the Secretary of the parent Society *re* market fees. This last subject was discussed at length and a resolution was put as follows:—"Resolved that in the opinion of the Society, a nominal charge sufficient for the upkeep of the market, should be put on all articles, and not ground provisions alone," which was put to the vote and carried by a majority. The Show was also talked about, and the Committee decided to spare no time in order to make it a success. A bumper Show is expected. The Railway authorities have kindly consented to give fare-and-a-half at all stations on the Montego Bay section, also a special train in the evening. Our next regular meeting will be on Monday, December 6th. There being no other business, the meeting stood adjourned.—C. Rowland, Secretary.

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Central St. Mary (Eliot).—The regular meeting of this Branch was held on the 24th November, 1909, in the Eliot Schoolroom. There were present the President and nine other members. The minutes were read by the Assistant Secretary and confirmed. On the motion of the President, seconded by the Rev. C. A. Wilson, Mr. E. A. Gunter was elected a member and appointed Secretary of the Society. On the motion of the Rev. C. A. Wilson, seconded by Mr. F. A. Williams, Mr. H. Taylor was

ippointed Treasurer. *The following are the other appointments:*—*Mr.* . Gordon, second Vice-President, and Messrs. Lionel Davis and E. Livngston members of the Committee. The President then briefly shewed hat the Society was not on the improvement, as he should desire, and it vas generally agreed upon that steps should be taken to bring about such mprovements. Different members spoke freely on this subject, and hese among many other practical ideas, were suggested—(1) To have the ;eneral meetings occasionally at Richmond Station. (2) To invite the 'oung men of the surrounding districts to attend the Society meetings, ud become members. (3) To have, as formerly, monthly meetings intead of once every two months. (4) To ask the Instructor for this parish o *give demonstrations occasionally, in the cultivations of the members* f the Society. A very interesting and instructive discussion then folowed, in which many members gave very useful and practical views, on he methods of dealing with the situation after the storm of the past reek. There was no doubt that this discussion served very good puroses, throwing light on dark corners. The Secretary was ordered to rrite to Mr. Cradwick, asking him to visit the Society and to give deaonstrations and lecture at an early date to be fixed by him. The Presilent after making a few well-chosen remarks, adjourned the meeting for 'hursday, 9th December, 1909. Members who have not yet paid in their ubscriptions are asked to do so.—E. A. GUNTER, Secretary.

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Fair Prospect (Portland).—The usual monthly meeting of this Branch vas held on Saturday, October 16th, 1909, when there were present Messrs. R. H. Elworthy, President in the chair; L. A. Wates, Agriculural Instructor; W. Z. Buckley, Secretary, and eight other members. Prayer was offered by Mr. Smith. Minutes of last monthly meeting read nd confirmed. The cassava business was at once brought up. The local nstructor said he had had a conversation with Mr. Cousins, who requestd him (Mr. Wates) to send up some cassava tubers for his experiment. Members present who are having cassava were asked to send up some to Mr. Wates, who undertakes to send up same. Many members briefly poke on the different varieties, time of reaping, etc. Speaking on the ubject, some members wanted to know if there was every probability of *he company remaining for long if started. The Secretary directed atten*ion to a letter from the manager of the Tropical Products Company, in he September JOURNAL, and thought that after all even after experimentng, it be found that we could not with advantage grow and sell cassava t 1/- per cwt., it could be discontinued at no personal loss, because casava was not a thing like bananas (which after being once cut, must be old for ought that is offered), but could remain (the starch) for a coniderable time, and after all, everybody almost in Jamaica has use for assava. The local Instructor next followed in line, and the following notion, put by Mr. S. D. Smith, seconded by Mr. W. Z. Buckley, was assed unanimously:—"That in consideration of the fact that an experiiental plot be necessary in regard to the Cassava Industry, Mr. C. G. treet be approached for a quarter of an acre of land near the main road, nd that a sufficient amount of the funds of the Society be utilised in carying out this experiment under the supervision of the local Instructor." orrespondence next followed. On the subject of the seedling canes, the ecretary was authorised to write off next week for the 500 tops offered. elating to the fork business, the Secretary stated that owing to the inemency of the weather, the Fork Committee meeting arranged for fell rough, but that he would now ask for the suspension of the standing rders allowing the whole house to go into committee over the one point nd so save further delay. Leave was granted and the following rule was assed: "That non-members be also included, and that the price of hirage a fork be sixpence per week, for non-members and fourpence for memers payable in advance. The penny bank report was presented show-

ing to the end of September 85 depositors, with a deposit of £22 1s. 3d. A hearty vote of thanks for his zeal in this matter was accorded Mr. Munroe. The following resolution was put and carried:—"That the Secretary be instructed to write to the Hon. S. A. G. Cox congratulating him on his successful election to the Legislative Council, and trust that he will endeavour to maintain and advance the agricultural interests of the Island. The local Instructor next gave an address, speaking on Hector's River Show, the promising outlook for cocoa next year, and that he would be willing to receive orders from members for young cocoa plants. The lecturer also spoke on the Black-rot disease and the fearful loss incurred thereby, and insisted on members burning or burying with lime, the bad pods of their cocoa trees, as also broken pods. Mr. Wates also spoke briefly on the coconut disease and promised to give a lecture on the subject at a later time. In his discourse the speaker remarked that in some cases there are no known cures for some diseased coconut trees,—only preventive measures are used. He thought a law should be enacted fining men heavily for keeping such diseased trees, as they so much infest healthy ones around. Instances were given of two affected trees infesting healthy ones. More attention was drawn to these diseased trees. Mr. Wates would like the meetings to be held either a little earlier or giving him the chance to speak first, as late hours might work against his health. Quite a number of reading matter was distributed by the Secretary and the Doxology brought the meeting to a termination.—W. Z. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

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Frankfield (Clarendon).—The regular monthly meeting of this Branch took place at 4 p.m. in the Frankfield Schoolroom on the 29th October. There were present neither President nor Vice-president. Mr. Alfred Taylor was nominated to the chair. The minutes of two byegone meetings were read and confirmed. Mr. Samuel Fararer was enrolled a member. The membership now stands at 50, thanks to Mr. J. T. Spencer of Andrew Hill, for his efforts in getting in new members. The Secretary gave an encouraging address on the culture of bananas. The soil is to be well drained. The field should be situated in a sheltered belt, as the leaves are easily torn by even an ordinary wind. He continued to say that as soon as the proposed Chapelton Branch Railway line be commenced a most extended planting of this product would be commenced. The Government should be shown the improvements in cultivation. This can be done through the Jamaica Agricultural Society, the Instructors and Branch Societies. The people must stir. The old way of dealing with agriculture is a rugged one and should be changed. The maxim "Minimum of effort with maximum of result," should be borne in mind. The Chairman in a pithy address, said that systematic cultivation adds to the value of holdings, contents the eye and shows better results. The Secretary moved and Mr. John wright seconded a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who replied suitably. The meeting adjourned for the 26th November at 12 noon (Friday), when a paper on the cultivation of the banana, will be read by the Secretary.—J. A. BECKFORD, Secretary.

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Frankfield (Clarendon).—The regular monthly meeting of this Branch was held in the Frankfield Schoolroom on the 23rd November, 1909. There were present: Mr. J. E. C. McKenzie, Vice-president, in the chair, and 13 members and three visitors. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The agenda consisted of the following items:—The cultivation of the banana, by the Secretary; a loan bank scheme, also introduced by the Secretary; a paper on the future of Upper Clarendon, by the Secretary and miscellaneous. These items called forth much interest. The cultivation of the banana, read from "Suggestions for School Gardens," by J. R. Williams, Esq., Superintending Inspector of Schools, fills each member with new thought, and will serve as an incentive to fill the

cultivators with strenuous endeavour to remodel their fields, so that the maximum of results may be obtained with the minimum of labour. Many ideas never thought of before were found out. The meeting expressed its thanks for the knowledge. The matter of the loan bank scheme was entered into as far as could be done. Mr. John Wright moved, seconded by Mr. J. E. C. McKenzie, that the Secretary write to the Secretary of the Christiana Branch of the Jamaica Agricultural Societywith compliments of this Society, and ask respectfully for particulars *re* the establishment of such a scheme. The meeting approved. All were highly in favour of the venture. The Chairman made some very valuable statements both on the banana culture and on the loan bank scheme. He said we need co-operation, which is the essence of success. The Secretary thanked the district workers who have contributed to the growth of the membership of the Society. The meeting then adjourned.—JAMES A. BECKFORD, Secretary.

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Pedro (St. Ann).—The Pedro Branch Agricultural and Improvement Society held its regular fortnightly meeting on Thursday night, 4th November, at the Waltham Baptist Chapel. In spite of heavy rains, the attendance was fair. The President presided. Meeting began with singing of song entitled "Lives of Great Men" and prayer by the Secretary, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Assistant Secretary and confirmed. Roll-call next followed when 21 members answered to their names. The following persons having paid in their subscriptions were then enrolled as new members :—Messrs. Duncan Hemming, Joseph B. Walton, John Walton and Miss Adeline Francis. The recitation entitled "Awake from Idleness and Work," was then nicely rendered by Mr. Willie Smith, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was awarded. Miss E. Gohagen & Co. next treated us to a very melodious quartette entitled "Gliding to Fairy Land." A hearty vote of thanks was awarded the singers of this quartette. Miss Lilian Francis next took her turn in treating us to a very instructive reading entitled "Self Conceit," after which the President, with his dilative tendency, spoke lengthily and forcibly on the morals of this reading.—Miss Francis was heartily thanked for her reading. At this stage the debate on "Canes *vs.* Bananas," came up for hearing. Rapt attention was paid to the arguments of both supporters. Mr. H. H. Nembard, supporter for the sugar cane, began in graphic style to dilate on the many benefits derived from the sugar cane, and its supremacy over the banana. He, being a recipient of the benefits of the sugar cane, and possessed of a fair amount of experience in the cultivation of both plants, pointed out many valuable facts respecting the sugar cane, and showed in various ways the supremacy of the sugar-cane over the banana; alluding to the risk one runs in the planting of bananas, as that plant yields readily to hurricanes and strong winds. He then wound up his discourse by remarking that "sugar" was, ought to be, and will be, sooner or later, the staple product of the Island. He also encouraged and advised young agriculturists to take up the planting of sugar canes, as immense wealth lies in the proper cultivation of the sugar cane. Mr. Laroc Hemming, supporter for the banana, in glowing words, demonstrated the many benefits derived from the banana, and augmented his argument by pointing out the ease with which the banana may be cultivated, the immense quantity of food it yields, and the rapid return for one's labours in the cultivation of the plant. After a lengthy debate, the President summed up both arguments, and put them to the vote by ballot. On counting the votes the banana won by a majority of one vote, having as it did 13 votes as against 12 votes, for the sugar-cane. Mr. W. J. Francis then enlivened us with a solo entitled "Winter's Night :" after which a very important matter was largely discussed and dealt with, the Praedial Larceny Bill, Section 2, Law 4 of 1909, was duly considered, and several members expressed their willingness to aid in

stamping out the praedial evil. It was then decided to furnish the Inspector of Police with a list of the several persons eligible to be authorised and recommend them. After dealing with miscellaneous matters and the fixtures for next meeting arranged, the meeting terminated with the National Anthem and the Benediction.—T. A. G. SMALL, Assistant and Reporting Secretary.

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Pedro (St. Ann).—The Pedro Branch Agricultural and Improvemeut Society held its regular fortnightly meeting on Thursday night, 18th November, at the Waltham Baptist Chapel. The attendance was fair. Meeting began with singing of song entitled "The World is full of Music," and prayer by President, who was in the chair. His opening address was an encouraging and apt one, in which he remarked on the enormous loss sustained by agriculturists in and around the vicinity, by the recent rains and deluge; at the same time remarking that although the flood has been terrible and the losses enormous, we shall reap hereafter if we faint not. The minutes of the last meeting were then read by the Assistant Secretary and confirmed, followed by roll-call. Mr. S. Cole then gave a very intelligent and instructive reading entitled "Getting on in Life." He was heartily thanked for this reading, and many truths of this reading digested. Mr. S. A. G. Small next gave a humorous song entitled "The One Man Band," which was appreciated by everyone, and for which a hearty vote of thanks was proposed, seconded and carried. Miss E. Howell then recited in fine style the recitation entitled "He's Scotch as he can be," to the delight of everyone. She was also heartily cheered and thanked. Next followed a discussion on the ravages of the recent rains and flood; also on the deluged state of the road between Concord and Pedro River. After which the following resolution was submitted:—"That the Governor and Director of Public Works be written to explaining the deluged state of the road between Concord and Pedro River, thereby causing suspension of traffic and business *sine die*; and that they be respectfully asked to take steps to have the road changed, so that a recurrence of the same be avoided in the future." After dealing with other matters, the following fixtures for next meeting were arranged:—(1) Song by the Misses Hemming and Gohagen; (2) recitation by Mr. Isaac Henry; (3) reading by Mr. David Francis; (4) Paper on "Curing of Produce," to be written by the Secretary; (5) debate: "Should our people emigrate?" conducted by Mrs. J. Francis and Miss T. J. Fletcher, Miss Fletcher supporting emigration and Mrs. Francis against it. After singing of National Anthem and Benediction, meeting terminated.—T. A. G. SMALL, Assistant and Reporting Secretary.

NOTE.—There is quite an alarming mortality among donkeys, goats and even cows and horses up this end. Provision fields of 12 persons are now inundated, by what in all reality appears to be three great lakes, fed by subterranean sources, and stretching for chains in the ravines, across the road, and for acres together. No lives have been lost, for which we are thankful.—T. A. G. S.

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Deeside (Trelawny).—The annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Hastings Schoolroom on Thursday evening the 28th October, 1909. This meeting was to have come off in September, but owing to unavoidable circumstances, it was postponed for the date already mentioned. The time fixed for the commencement of the meeting was five o'clock in the afternoon, but owing to a heavy downpour of rain before the hour arrived, we could not begin at the precise time. There was a good turn-out of the members residing in the neighbourhood as well as other friends, in spite of the inclement state of the weather, as this was a farewell meeting for the worthy President of the Branch, Mr. J. A. Foote, on the eve of his departure from the district. Mr. Foote was a very painstaking and energetic President and took a good deal of interest in the work of the

Branch Society. It is to our deep regret that we have to part with him. At the meeting many of the members expressed their gratitude and appreciation of his valuable services and the deep interest he took in the district generally. Our sincere best wishes go with him wherever he may go and may success and prosperity follow him into whatever sphere he might be placed. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. R. Roche, Vice-president, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The roll was next called. On motion of the Secretary, seconded by the President, the names of the following gentlemen were added to the roll :—Messrs. S. L. England, Falmouth ; C. S. Edwards and J. E. Walker, Deeside. This was to have been done at the last meeting which was postponed. The next item was that of correspondence. Letters were read from the following gentlemen :—Messrs. E. Arnett and H. Q. Levy, Agricultural Instructors, and Mr. A. B. Lowe of Adelphi, stating their inability to attend the meeting and expressing their regret at the removal of Mr. Foote from the district, which necessitates him severing his connection with the Branch. A letter from the general Secretary was read asking for the remittance of 5/- as affiliation fee which was due. It was moved by Mr. R. Roche and seconded by Mr. D. Clarke, that the amount be got from the Treasurer and paid to the parent Society. This was agreed to. The President pointed out that the greater part of the year just closed we have had very little or perhaps none at all, of the services of the Agricultural Instructor for the district. He hoped that the Branch would not be neglected in the same way during the ensuing year, and moved the following resolution to that effect :—"Resolved that the present Agricultural Instructor for the district, Mr. H. Q. Levy, be written to informing him of the date of our monthly meetings, which are usually held on the Tuesday evening before full moon in every month, and further, requesting him to so arrange his itinerary that we get his visits at least once every quarter and that due notice of these visits be given." The Secretary seconded and the resolution was unanimously carried. The Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Levy. The next item on the agenda was the reading of the Secretary's report of the Society for the year. This report was read and adopted on the motion of Mr. R. McKenzie, seconded by Mr. D. Thompson and supported by Mr. R. Roche. It shows that the Society continues to do steady work and with a little more interest and united spirit on the part of the members, its usefulness is sure to increase. The officers for the current year were elected as follows :—Mr. R. Roche, President ; Messrs. D. Thompson and R. McKenzie, Vice-presidents ; Mr. John Davis, Treasurer ; Mr. R. R. McBayne, Secretary. The Managing Committee consists of the following members in addition to the officers :—Messrs D. Clarke, B. Cousley, J. Morgan, T. Crawford, W. J. James, John Eccleston, Mrs. C. Davis and Mrs. J. Plummer. Mr. R. R. McBayne was appointed Secretary for the Penny Bank in succession to Mr. J. A. Foote, Mr. D. Clarke remaining as Treasurer. The retiring President spoke encouraging the officers and members to persevere in their efforts for the welfare of the Branch and wished it long life and continued prosperity. Other members spoke thanking their friends for electing them and in one or two instances re-electing them to the different offices. All promised to do their best in the interests of the work. At this stage of the meeting Mr. R. McKenzie was asked to take the chair, when an address, accompanied by a purse, was presented to Mr. J. Foote by the members of the Society. The address was read by the Secretary. Mr. Foote suitably replied, thanking the members for all the kind feelings and wishes expressed for him. He was glad to be able to be of some use to the district. He had taken an interest in the work of the Branch Society and if there has been any measure of success in which the Branch can rejoice, he would attribute it to the help and co-operation of the other officers and members. He was leaving these parts but he would still remember the happy associations he had had during his stay in the

work of the Society could only be obtained by their united efforts. He wished the Branch a long and useful career. This part of the programme having been closed the members and friends sat down to tea and after the singing of a few songs, etc., the meeting was brought to a close with prayer and the Benediction. The names of two new members, Messrs. A. Brown and D. Brown, were added to the roll.—R. R. McBAYNE, Secretary.

The following is the address presented Mr. Foote:—

Dear Sir—We the undersigned on behalf of ourselves and the members of the Deeside Branch of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, on this the eve of your departure from us, desire to take the opportunity of expressing to you in this way our deep regret at your departure from amongst us as well as our high appreciation of the valuable and efficient services you rendered during your term of office as President of this Society. When it was decided five years ago to start an organisation of this kind here in the interest of and for the benefit of the district and community, you were one of the first to identify yourself with the work in connection with it, filling the post of Vice-president for some time and in November, 1905, elected President, which office you have occupied until the present with great credit to yourself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerued. During these years that you have been directing our agricultural affairs you have won our high esteem and implicit confidence and appreciation in all your efforts put forth for the promotion of the Society's welfare. We have learnt to respect your opinion on different matters affecting the work of the Society and to abide by your kind advice and your good counsels and suggestions gained from your wide experience of things. If there is any measure of success that the Branch has achieved during the five years of its existence, it is due to a great extent to your untiring efforts and the keen interest you have always evinced in carrying out its different plans and arrangements. We admire from time to time your devotedness to the work in your regular attendance at the monthly meetings. You are always certain to be found in your place, though sometimes at personal inconvenience, faithfully discharging the duties your office involves. As Secretary of the savings bank, you have likewise given evidence of your interest in the district generally, placing your time and energy ungrudgingly at the disposal of the community. And now it is to our sincere regret that the time has arrived when you must of necessity sever your connection with the work of this Branch. We would assure you that we are most grateful to you for your unselfish labours among us both inside and outside the Society. We feel that in your leaving our midst we suffer a great loss. We all join in wishing you Godspeed and we pray that you might enjoy the same measure of good health in your new sphere as you have enjoyed here. In extending to you our good wishes we would not forget to mention your family circle. May the Lord bless both you and the members of your family and prosper and preserve you all. We would ask as a slight token of our esteem and appreciation that you accept this small purse together with this address, with the hope that you will purchase something with it as a suitable souvenir. It only remains for us now to say good-bye to you. With very kind regards, we ramain, yours most faithfully and sincerely.—R. R. McBAYNE, Secretary.

***

I beg to submit the fifth annual report of the Deeside Branch of the Jamaica Agricultural Society for the year commencing 1st September, 1908, and ending 31st August, 1909. The officers of the past year were: President, Mr. J. A. Foote; Vice-presidents, Messrs. R. Roche and D. Thompson; Treasurer, Mr. Jno. Davis; Secretary, R. R. McBayne. During the year under review nine regular monthly meetings of the Society were held. No meetings were held during the months of October, January and April, owing to inclement weather. Mr. E. Arnett, the Agri-

cultural Instructor for the parish during the greater part of the year, was only able to pay us one visit owing to press of work and the great demand upon his time in connection with the judging for the Prize Holdings Competitions in some of the other parishes. Mr. H. Q. Levy, the new Instructor, appointed as successor to Mr. Arnett, visited the district in July and had a meeting. He also made another visit in September. No meeting was held as there was no notice given. During the year the names of seven new members were added to the roll. The membership of the Society now stands at forty-two, showing a decrease of two in number as compared with last year. The names of a few of the members were dropped off at the beginning of the year owing to non-payment of subscription. The Branch has been doing steady work throughout the year in spite of discouragements. Some of the members have not been quite alive to their own interest and that of the Society as seen in their irregularity of attendance at the monthly meetings. Not a few have shown their delinquency in attending these meetings, and I would take this opportunity in my report of urging on them the necessity of regular attendance. Arrangements were made during the year to hold quarterly-day meetings in connection with the Branch so as to give those members who are not living in the immediate neighbourhood, the chance to attend and take part in giving us some of their views on agricultural matters of general interest. It was also decided that certain gentlemen be asked to lecture so as to create a healthy interest in these meetings. The first of these was held in June of this year, when Mr. A. B. Lowe of Adelphi, a member, lectured. Subjects of agricultural importance were discussed at several of the meetings that were held during the year. It is to be hoped that during the ensuing year we will have more of the presence and the services of the new Instructor. It is for us to make the best possible use of him and to do all we can to help him in the discharge of his duties. One of the ways in which we might assist is to prepare some special work for him to do each time he makes his visit to the district. I regret very much to have to mention in my report that the work undertaken by the Branch to establish a model garden, has not been carried out as was expected. The utmost indifference has been manifested with regard to it, and for this reason it has failed to serve the purpose for which it was started. Living as we do in an agricultural district, an experiment gardent properly cultivated and worked on scientific principles, apart from giving a pleasant aspect, would reflect great credit on the Deeside Society. A garden of this kind would undoubtedly be of infinite importance for practical demonstration and in teaching the people many useful and practical methods in the art of agriculture. The matter of holding a Show at some time or other in the near future was brought up at one of our meetings. The members present were all in favour of it and we hope the matter will be taken up seriously and arrangements be made to hold one during the year 1910. I need hardly mention that the benefits to be derived from such an undertaking would certainly compensate for all the efforts required to put it through. We want to be stimulated at times and an Agricultural Show in connection with our Society would certainly act as a stimulus. Let us talk up the matter and make a start as early as we possibly can in putting things into shape. I am glad to report that the penny bank started four years ago under the auspices of the Society, is still in a flourishing condition and continues to prove a source of great help to many. It has been a blessing to the district and community and has been the means of diffusing into the homes of many peace and comfort. It has greatly benefited our taxpayers and our church and mission field subscribers and in various other ways in meeting urgent demands, has justified its existence. We hope the members will continue to give their support and that the same measure of success that has attended it in the past will be maintained for many years to come. The depositors up to the present number 268, and the total amount deposited is £307 3s. 6d. The year has been to us a prosperous one. The rainfall has been one of

the greatest we have had and the soil has not been ungrateful in yielding abundantly what is necessary for the enjoyment and sustenance of life. The JOURNALS received from time to time contain very valuable and useful information and if carefully read cannot fail to increase our knowledge in matters agricultural. In concluding my report let me urge and encourage the members to take a healthy interest in the work of the Branch. Let us always look at the bright side of things and not be satisfied to stand aloof and make unnecessary criticisms instead of helping to promote the well-being of the Society. Let us pull ourselves together and unite one and all in making the Deeside Branch one of the most useful and successful Branches in connection with the Jamaica Agricultural Society.—R. R. MCBAYNE, Secretary.

***

Darliston (Wesmoreland).—The quarterly meeting of this Branch was held at the Enfield Schoolroom on Friday, 15th October, at 9 a.m., J. W. Mennell, Esq., presiding. H. D. D. Mennell, Esq., Agricultural Instructor; J. H. Hedley, Esq., Secretary, R. W. Smith, Esq., Treasurer, ten other members and one visitor (A. B. Ventresse, Esq.) were also present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary read two letters form the general Secretary respecting (a) Prize List of coming Show and (b) Names of members whose fees are paid for the current year. In answer to (a) the Secretary was instructed to write to the Secretary of the parent Society asking him to send a proof prize-list for correction and to say how much will 250 or 500 lists cost in each case ; also what will 100 blue placards cost. In reply to (b) the Secretary was asked to forward to Mr. Barclay a list of the *bona fide* members in connection with the Branch for the year 1909-10. The President read a copy of a petition sent to His Excellency the Governor, dated 28th August, 1909, through the Parochial Board of the parish of Westmoreland *re* the deviation of Beaufort Hill road. The President also read reply to the above from the Acting Colonial Secretary dated September 28th, 1909, stating that the Director of Public Works has been over the route for the proposed deviation of Beaufort Hill road and reports that it will meet all possible requirements, and that the grades available will effect a great improvement as they will not exceed one inch in 15 inches. Moved by Mr. C. J. Stewart, seconded by Mr. C. L. Scarlett and carried by all present "That this Branch of the Jamaica Agricultural Society regrets to record the recent deaths of two of its members, namely, Messrs. J. W. Phillips and T. P. Fraser, and that a letter of condolence be written by the President to the widows of the deceased in each case, expressing the Society's sympathy and regret at their sad bereavement." A Committee consisting of the following members was appointed for the forthcoming Show, which will be held on the Enfield Commons on the 1st of January, 1910 :—Messrs. C. L. Scarlett, Chairman ; J. W. Mennell, H. D. D. Mennell, G. H. C. Heale. W. J. H. Cooke, R. W. Smith, R. A. Anderson, C. J. Stewart, A. Levy, Jas. Harvey, J. Stothert. Alfred Spence, and J. H. Hedley, Secretary of the Committee. Two members to form a quorum. The Committee has power to add to its number. The meeting authorised the Committee to get placards and prize-lists at a cost not exceeding five pounds. The President then adjourned the meeting to 29th October, at 9 a.m., at the usual place.

***

The adjourned meeting of this Branch met at the Enfield Schoolroom at 9 a.m. on Friday, 29th October. The following gentlemen were present :—J. W. Mennell, Esq., President ; H. D. D. Mennell, Esq., Agricultural Instructor ; John Barclay, Esq., general Secretary ; R. W. Smith, Esq., Treasurer ; Rev. James Carnegie, J. H. Hedley, Secretary and 17 other members. The President opened the meeting, after which he introduced Mr. Barclay. Mr. Barclay instructed his hearers "On how to put up the different exhibits for the Show." He said he was very sorry

that the members had not brought their female friends to the meeting for he had many things to say to them (the females) about exhibits at Shows, which he must say in their absence. He cautioned intending exhibitors not to show any exhibit which was not their own, or made by themselves. In concluding he impressed upon the meeting the importance of the proper cultivation of bananas, which product formed three-fourths of the exports of the colony. On the whole the instruction given will be of inestimable benefit in the future to those who were present. The President then asked if anyone wished to ask questions of Mr. Barclay. Several questions were asked, which Mr. Barclay answered satisfactorily. Moved by Mr. C. J. Stewart and seconded by Mr. S. J. Phillips, "That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Barclay for the masterly manner in which he has addressed the meeting and the way in which he has carried his hearers throughout his whole address." This vote of thanks was cordially carried by all standing. Mr. Barclay replied in suitable terms. Meeting adjourned to Friday, 21st January, 1910, at 9 a.m., at the usual place.—J. H. HEDLEY, Secretary.

***

St. John's (St. Catherine).—A special meeting of this Branch was held at Kitson Town on the evening of the 4th November. The President and Vice-presidents being absent, Mr. R. Maxwell was elected Chairman. After the minutes were read and confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Bourne asking for co-operation in order to suppress cruelty to animals. A resolution from the Spanish Town Branch relative to the protection of goats as well as a letter was also read. Mr. McBean moved, seconded by Mr. Maxwell and carried unanimously: "That this Society instructs its Secretary to inform the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, that the members hereof shall do whatever is possible in order that cruelty to animals may be reduced to a minimum." On the motion of Mr. S. A. Banton, the following was adopted: —"That this Society is in thorough accord with the resolution from the Spanish Town Branch Society *re* protection of goats from unnecessary destruction. That this Branch begs to go further, by asking the parent Society to approach the Government in this matter in order that the whole of the Pound Law may be amended, in order that we may be certain as to when a colt is a stallion and when a cub is a proff ass, etc. This Society begs to suggest that any male animal that is still being fed with its mother's milk should be charged for on a similar scale as a female animal; for such an animal cannot be kept apart from its mother; hence the fee should not be doubled." A copy of the *Guardian* of October 15th was laid on the table. After reading the minutes as published from the Parochial Board of St. Catherine in that paper, the Secretary was instructed to forward the following to the Board: That from a copy of the *Guardian* newspaper, this Society learns for the first time that its members and others had refused to clean the ponds at Aylmers and Belmont, for 1/- per cubic yard. This Society understands that 1/- would be paid for a piece of earth eight feet long, eight feet broad and one foot deep (*vide* former correspondence). The members beg to say, however, that they will do the work at 1/- per cubic yard as is said in the newspaper. That this Society begs to remind the Board that in accordance with the letter of the Board dated January 23rd, 1909, they are still waiting, as they were told that the Superintendent of Roads and Works was instructed to cover the Kitson Town tank at once; but up to the time of writing—nine months since—nothing has been done. Matters relating to the recent parochial elections were discussed. The Secretary was subsequently asked to note "That this St. John's Branch Society is of opinion that Guanaboa Vale is neither convenient nor central as a polling station as that spot is altogether out of the district, and as far as this Society is aware not even one elector resides there." The rains are not yet ove- [illegible]

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Æolus Valley	Robt. A. Jones	Yallahs
Albany	Rev. C. A. Wilson	Albany
Annotto Bay	Rev. T. N. Brown	Annotto Bay
Appleton	Geo. Ramtallie	Maggotty
Balaclava	*Dr. Jas. Neish*	*Balaclava*
Birnamwood	W. P. Freckleton	Spring Hill
Bull Head	J. Nath. Simpson	Kellitts
Bath	*J. P. Duffey*	*Bath*
Cambridge	R. A. Clare	Gordon Town
Castleton	*Jas. Hardie*	*Castleton*
Clarksonville	Saml. E. Hall	Cave Valley
Cornwall (Central)	E. S. Jarret	Ginger Hill
Christiana	Rev. F. Weiss	Walderston
Cedar Valley	R. Campbell Clarke	Redwood
Comfort Hall	D. S. Williams	Balaclava
Darliston	J. H. Hedley	Darliston
Duan Vale	E. I. Hawkes	Clark's Town
Deeside	*R. R. McBayne*	*Deeside*
Davyton	J. Thos. Hemans	Williamsfield
Fair Prospect	Zech. W. Buckley	Priestman's River
Frankfield	*J. A. Beckford*	*Frankfield*
Giddy Hall	Mrs. John Maxwell	Giddy Hall
Gibraltar	J. H. Edwards	Watt Town
Grand Cayman	*Mrs. Hirst*	*Grand Cayman*
Guy's Hill	W. E. Watson	Guy's Hill
Hanover	Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A.	Lucea
Hampstead		Hampstead
Hampden	Rev. A. W. Ross	Hampden
Hector's River	*E. J. Jacobs*	*Hector's River*
Lamb's River	U. L. Brown	Lamb's River
Lititz and Nain	P. F. Hutchinson	Watson's Hill
Lucky Hill	W. B. Cummings	Gayle
Maidstone	J. A. Maxwell	Maidstone
Manchester, South	H. S. Lynch	Cross Keys
Metcalfe	S. C. Scott	Clonmel
Metcalfe (Upper)	Saml. A. Schleifer	Brainerd
Mocho and Brixton Hill	*J. A. Rhoden*	*Mocho*
Newmarket	M. A. Harvey	Newmarket
Ocho Rios	L. C. R. Yeoman	Ocho Rios
Pedro	*W. J. Francis*	*Pedro*
Porus	C. Rowland	Porus
Port Royal Mountains	C. L. A. Rennalls	Mavis Bank
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Red Hills	J. M. Wallen	Belvidere
Rio Minho Valley	U. Theo. McKay	Frankfield
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Santa Cruz Mountains	N. E. Seal	Malvern
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St. John's	S. A. Banton	Guanaboa Vale
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Troja	Wm. O'Hara	Troja
Ulster Spring	G. W. Miller	Ulster Spring

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